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JOB PRINTING!

All orders for Job Printing of any description, such as

BILLS, NOTES, LETTER HEADS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, FAMILIAR, POSTERS, ETC.,

Will be promptly attended to at the

CITIZEN JOB OFFICE.

Ancient Medicine.

In the time of plague some carry load

powder, or road, live spider (inclosed

in some convenient receptacle), arsenic

or some poisonous substance upon

their persons, which they say attracts

the infection of the air to themselves,

which otherwise might attack the per-

son who carries it. It is also claimed

that this same dust powder attracts all

the poison of a pestilential tumor. Re-

ceipt for toad powders: Take three or

four large toads, or eight spiders,

and many others, put them to-

gether in a clean crucible and allow

them to remain for some time; then add

virgin wax and seal the vessel well; cook

quickly till all is dissolved, work it well

with a spatula into an ointment, to be

put in a silver box well sealed and ha-

bitually carried on the person.

Remedy.—Chase large black spiders,

marked with yellow spots, inclose three

or four in a linen bag—they must be

alive—and tie around your neck. They

will keep better if put in a box either

of gold, silver, or tin, with air-holes on

all sides.

Equal quantities of crude mercury,

corrosive sublimate and arsenic, pound

well in a mortar, and put into quills,

sealed at either end with wax, wrap the

quills in silk or fine linen, and wear be-

tween the coat and shirt, on either side

of the shirt.

Take four dried toads and apply on

the groin and in the arm-pits.

During the last plague at Marseilles,

all who were infected did not know

those of the infected escaped all harm,

though frequently exposed to the breath

of those walking skeletons.

When in the sphere of the emanations

of the body of the sick, do not swallow

your saliva, but spit continually. Saliva

imbibes poison more easily than any

thing else, and, if swallowed, seems to

introduce the poison into the system.

Burn sulphur purifies the atmosphere.

Internal Remedies.—Take one or

more toads—the largest you can find—

put in an unglazed vessel, cement it well

and put in an oven until the toad is

reduced to ashes. Dose, one dram in a

glass of wine. Good both before and

after the plague.

Eat a little rue with butter on your

bread, and rue (the dried herb) and

long-seed (Schweizer) cheese

after that. A large glass of clear wine

on Dr. Wenceslas Dobzinski, convinced

that the saliva is easily impregnated

with poison, advises the keeping and

chewing of bitter substances in the

mouth, to excite the salivary glands.—

Old French Book.

Bold Robberies.

A recent dispatch from Manchester,

N.H., says: This city and surrounding

towns are greatly excited over the

robberies committed in the

State. The robberies are in many re-

spects, similar to the now famous case

of Cashier Barros, of Dexter, Me. At

4 o'clock this morning (March 4) Ed-

mund R. Ingalls, Treasurer of the town

of Candia, was gagged in his house and

\$3,700 stolen from his safe. Mr. In-

galls had been writing on the town books

until 1 o'clock, when he blew out the

light and went to bed with his wife and

child in the front part of his house.

Soon after retiring, hearing a noise

in the hall, he descended himself and

went into the back room to investigate.

He had, he says, gone "but a few steps

when the light of a dark lantern was

flashed in his face, and at the same

instant two men who were not masked,

but whom he thinks he can not recog-

nize, sprang out from the darkness and

bound and gagged him. They then

handcuffed him and led him to the barn,

where they tied him to a stallion.

They left him in this position and re-

turned to the robbery.

The robberies were discovered

by the husband in about half an hour,

by which time he was very weak. A police

officer broke the bracelets from his

wrist and he was put to bed. The

thieves obtained an entrance by boring

through the door, and took the money

from a bureau drawer, leaving \$800 un-

touched under his pillow. His gold

watch and considerable silverware were

also taken. There is as yet no clue to

the robbers, except that several persons

report hearing the sound of bells

in the night. The police in all

the towns are busy on the case. The

sympathy of the people is entirely with

Mr. Ingalls, who has many friends.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., on March 4,

Mrs. Gerhart Burlinger, an aged and

feeble woman, was all alone at her house

when two strangers called, and, secur-

ing admission upon some pretext, chlor-

oformed her and stole nearly \$2,500 in

gold and silver coins in the closet. They

departed before Mrs. Burlinger recover-

ed consciousness and made good their

escape. Mr. Burlinger is a scavenger,

and said to be quite wealthy. He is

known as a miser and kept his money

in his house because he was afraid of

the banks.

Nor long ago a Florida paper told

a story of the charming of an alligator

by a rat snake. The latter upon dis-

covering the former attracted attention

by sounding an alarm. The alligator

turned his head several times as if he

wanted to get away, out as often faced

the snake again. Towards the end of

half an hour," says the paper, "with

fixed eyes the alligator moved slowly

towards his terrible enemy until slowly

striking distance, when the snake

struck himself more compactly and

struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator

shook tremendously, and then, as if

by magic, made a semi-circle backwards

and brought his tail down upon the

would-be assassin with fatal result." On

several occasions captured alligators

and rattlesnakes have been put in an en-

closure to fight for the benefit of specu-

lators, and in a majority of cases the snake

has been victorious, having succeeded

in striking his fangs into the alligator's

open mouth.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The victory of India has received an

autograph letter from Yakob Khan,

announcing the death on February 26

of his father, Sher Ali, Amer of Af-

ghanistan.

The Forty-fifth Congress terminated

at noon on the 4th. The two houses

were unable to agree upon the proposed

amendments to the Army and the Leg-

islative, Executive and Judicial Approp-

riation bills, and neither was passed.

President, on the 4th, issued a

proclamation for a special session of

Congress, to convene on March 18.

Recent advices from St. Petersburg

state that there is unusual activity

among the revolutionary classes in Rus-

sia, and they display almost incredible

boldness. A publication declaring that

the Governor of Charkoff had been

condemned to death by the Russian

Socialist party for the inhuman

treatment of political prisoners, and

that the act of assassination

consequently executed by one of

that party, was openly posted in the

halls of the University on the day after

he was shot. At Kief the police made

a descent upon a house where a secret

printing-press was in operation. On

entering the apartment they were met

by a storm of bullets, and one officer

of gendarmes and two gendarmes were

wounded. Eleven men and five women

were arrested, four of the former being

dangerously wounded. On the premises

were found and seized printing material,

counterfeit seals of the various pub-

lic departments, forged documents, revolu-

tionary pamphlets, and a number of re-

volvers and poniards.

It is said that Queen Victoria will

leave London for the "entombment" of

the Continent, resting at night at the

British Embassy in Paris, and then pro-

ceed to the Italian lakes, where she will

be met by the Duke and Duchess of

Connaught, on their wedding tour. Her

Majesty thence goes to Germany.

The amended Postal bill, just passed

by Congress, divides all available mat-

terial into three classes: First, written mat-

terial, second, printed publications, and

third, miscellaneous printed matter, and

fourth, merchandise. Mail matter of

the second-class embraces all the news-

papers and periodicals issued as often

as four times annually. All publica-

tions of this class, with certain excep-

tions, when sent from the office of pub-

lication, including sample copies, or

when sent from a news agent to actual

subscribers thereto, or to other news

agents, shall be entitled to transmission

at two cents a pound prepaid. Publish-

ers of newspapers, without subjecting

their publications to special postage, may

fold within their regular issue, subject

provided it is germane to the pub-

lication which it supplements, and omit-

ted only from the regular issue for want

of space, time, or greater convenience.

Publishers may inclose, also, in their

publications bills or receipts and orders

for subscriptions. Newspapers are al-

lowed to send one copy to each actual

subscriber within the country free

through the mails without delivery by

letter-carrier.

The present call for an extra session

of Congress is the seventeenth in the

history of our Government. First was

the special session called by John Adams

to meet May 15, 1797, to provide for the

restored French war; second, the

special session called by Martin Van

Buren May 15, 1837, to meet Sept. 4,

1837, to provide for financial exigencies

(the banks suspended May 10, 1837);

third, the special session called by Wil-

liam Henry Harrison, March 17, 1841,

to meet May 31, 1841, to consider the

revenue and finances of the country

(this was a change of parties and

policy); fourth, the special session

called by Franklin Pierce to meet Aug-

ust 21, 1862 (thirty days after the

adjournment of Congress) to provide

an appropriation for the Army, on ac-

count of the Indian war; fifth, the

special session called by Abraham Lin-

coln, April 15, 1861, to meet July 4,

1861, to provide for the civil war

emergency; sixth, the special session

called by R. B. Hayes to meet Oct. 15,

1877, to provide appropriations for the

Army; and seventh, the second call

provided by President Hayes, to provide

for the Army and the Legislative, Ex-

ecutive and Judicial expenses of the Government.

The amended Revenue law reduces

the tax on manufactured tobacco from

24 to 16 cents per pound (on snuff, from

32 to 16 cents per pound; the tax on ci-

gars is unchanged. The law goes into

effect May 1.

A SHEWED but racially trick was

recently played by some speculators in

wheat, by which the price in Chicago

went down in one day about three

cents per bushel. A forged telegram,

signed by the name of James R. Keene,

the well known Chicago grain op-

erator, was forwarded from New York

to Messrs. J. K. Fisher & Co.,

Mr. Keene's Chicago brokers,

directing them to sell 3,000,000 bushels

of wheat on his account. The brokers

accordingly sold some 2,000,000 bush-

els before the trick was discovered, the

effect being a decline in price from 96

to 93 cents per bushel. Fisher & Co. are

heavy losers by the transaction.

The majority report of the Committee

appointed by the Kansas Legislature to

investigate the charges of bribery in

connection with the recent Senatorial

election completely exonerates all par-

ties from charges of corruption. Two

minority reports were made—one by

Mr. Randolph, a Republican, exonerat-

ing all the candidates for Senator and

all members of the Legislature from any

charge, but expressing the belief

that there had been attempts

at bribery by outsiders. Mr.

Hall, the Democratic member,

reported his belief that proof of bribery

had been made against Mr. Ingalls

and members of the House, and recom-

mended that the Legislature send the tes-

timony to Washington. The House pass-